NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

Va. XXVII.,... No. 8,190.

MEXICO.

THE EXECUTION OF THE IMPERIALISTS. WILL PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMIL IAN, MIRAMON, AND MEDIA-LAST WORDS OF THE

NEW-ORIEANS, July 3 .- The Times this evening ublishes an extra containing a ranchero letter from San isu's Potosi, stating that at six o'clock on the morning of the 19th the troops of Escobedo formed a short distance from the city for the execution of Maximilian and his Generals, the people of Quaretare flacking by thousands to see the closing squares in the life of the men they loved. As the eleck strikes 7, the bells tell and announce that the presoners have left their prisons for the last time, and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments they appear, drawn in carriages and a large guard around them, the Emperor first, Miramon-next, and Mejia last. As they near the place of execution, convulsive throbs break from the crowd. The carriages stop, and the prisoners get out. the conclave you can hardly see a Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. Maximitian on alighting, is sainted by the easy and graceful maoner, and with

step, he marched to the fatul spot. The re dressed in a plain manuer. They ere not bound nor blindfelded. In taking his position the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm namer, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed to feel his situation, and said when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico who came with credentials offering him the Government of the country, he refused. At a subsequent meeting. the proposition was again presented, and he replied convinced that the majority thought was to their interest to place him at the head of the Government, he might consont. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the powers of Europe, who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the court that tried him had a right te do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. In conclusion, he hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret he felt in dying was that, should the Liberal party retain the Government, his children would be ginted out as the children of a traitor. He told them that he was no traitor, but had always opposed liberal principles, and always been against the disorder of the country. He should die, as he lived, a conservative, satisfied to die for his country. The fame of his acts would live, and posterity would judge whether he was wright or wrong. He closed with the words "viva la Emperor! viva la Mexico!"

Mejia made no address; he went to Escobedo, and said he would die poor, that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in 40 cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoros, to whom he owed consider able, would not press his wife to pay his debts, when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Emperor.

After Miramon ceased speaking, the guard was drawn up. The prisoners were standing facing them. The Emperor called the sergeant, and drawing frem his pocket a handful of twenty dollar pieces, he gave m to him, and requested that after his death he could divide them with his company, asking as a favor that he would aim his bullet at his heart. The officers gave the signal, the volley was fired, and the scenes lay stretched on the ground. The Emperor was not quite dead. quivering of the muscles. Two soldiers were then called out, who shot him in the side. Miramon and Mejia were killed by the first volley. Each of the four balls entered in the breast. A sheet was thrown over the Emperor by the doctor, who balm his body. The bodies were ther taken by their respective friends, and the troops moved back to their quarters, while thousands remained, kept by a supernatural agency.

MAXIMILIAN APPEALS TO JUAREZ. From La Sombra de Zaragoza of San Luis Potosi, June 19. TELEGRAM FROM MAXIMILIAN TO JUAREZ, RECEIVED AT SAN LUIS POTOSI, MAY 27.

MR. PRESIDENT: With permission and authority of Gen. Escobedo, I have sent a telegram to Mexico requesting the attendance of Baron de Magaus, with two lawyers, in order that they may undertake my defense Gen. Diaz has replied by telegram of yesterday that he eannot permit my request to enter Mexico without at eanot permit my request to enter Mexico without an order from the supreme Government. I desire, Mr. President, that you will be pleased to forward such an order, so that the persons whom I desire, and who are indispensable for my defense, may scouse come, and with them the representatives of Austria and Belginms, or in default of them, those of England and Italy, for it is necessary that I arrange with them family and international affairs which should have been arranged two months since.

MAXIMILIAN.

Telegram from Queratero to San Luis Potosi, received at 5:20 p. m., the 27th of May.

SECOND TELEGRAM

Mr. President: I desire to speak with you personally upon grave affairs and very important to the country. I do not doubt that you will great me an interview. I am ready no clart for San Luis Potosi notwithstanding any MAXIMILIAN.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

RAN LUIS POTOSI, May 27.

Gen. Mariano Esconedo: The President has been Informed of the request of Maximilian, in Which he desires that Gen. Diaz will permit the exit from the City of Maxico, now occupied by the enemy and in a state of siege by the said dien. Diaz, of the Baron de Magmus, with two lawyers, in order that they may underlake his defense, also those who have been near to the said Maximilian, the Ministers of Austria and Belgium, or in default of them, the Ministers of Italy and England, in order to arrange with them family affairs.

Respecting the said request, if has pleased the President to order, in case the persons olicited by Maximilian can arrive at Queretaro in time to satisfy his desire, without interruption of the proceedings of the court, and without transgressing the bounds which the law has prescribed for its conclusion, that no obstacle shall be placed in the way, and to that effect you will transmit this indulgence to Gen. Porfitio Diaz. In case the above persons cannot arrive in time, the case will take its course, and the prisoner must choose others to defend him. In regard to the petition of Maximilian relative to the interview which he desires to have with the President as it cannot be realized considering the distance which separates them and the ends of justice, you will notify him that everything fitting will be done in the case. In regard to the consultation as to whether the term of 24 hours is for the defense of each one of those accused.

This I communicate to you for the necessary ends, and to reply to the request of Maximilian received at 50'clock this ovening.

AN APPEAL BY MAXIMILIAN FOR MORE 11ME.

Front La Bombra to Za

this evening.

AN APPEAL BY MAXIMILIAN FOR MORE TIME.

From La Sombra de Zaragos, June 19.

Quentrano, May 25, 1867.

Eir: Not being well enough acquainted with the Spanis diom in the legal sense, I desire that in case my cousis arrive a little late, that you allow me the time necessar for my defense, and to arrange my private affairs.

MAXIMILIAN.

REFLY TO THE ABOVE.

SAN LIBS POYOSI, May 28, 1867.

The President has to-day received a letter of Maximilian, dated the 2th of this month, specifying that not being well enough acquainted with the Spanish language in the legal sense, he asks that in case of the counsel which he has called not arriving in time that he be allowed the accessary time for his defense, add for the strangement of his private affairs. The President, on sight of the said letter, has declared that if the comest called by Maximilian do not arrive within the time which the law allows for the defense, or arrives at the close or near the close of that time, you may concede in either of the three cases that from then shall combinate the term which the law allows for the defense, giving the benefit also of this postponement to the other two prisoners. Fou will please make known this decision to Maximilian as a reply to his letter.

Magia. REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

THE LAST HOURS OF MANUALIAN espondent of The Brownsoille Ranchero, writing one Presnitio, Merico, says: I have seen a friend who has Bust arrived from Que

tid. The emergenishing are on hillower In Liver

tieman states nost positively that it was Seward's letter requesting the sparing of Maximilian's life that directly caused his death. Prominent Mexican officials freely admit that there was no thought of executing the Emperor on his falling into the hands of the Liberals, previous to the recention, by Juarez, of this request from the Government of the United States. On the reception of that, bewever, a determination to put the Emperor to death was almost unanimous, both in the army and out of it, analt, was worth Juarez's life to have denied acceding to the clamors for his execution.

El Observedor of Matamoros fells how, after his con-demnation to death, the Emperor effered a Gen Riva

The Roletin Official of Matamores of the 20th publisher be following letter, which El Mexicano says is under total to have been written by Juarez himself to Berio

The trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Meha terminated, and, as was to be expected, the council of war has condemned them to death. Notice of the sentence was given them yesterday at 1, and Escobedo ordered the execution to take place at 3 in the evening. The Baron Maxims, who had been Minister of Prussia, near Maximian, and Senores Riva Palacio and Martinez de la Terre, having received a telegram from Queretare informing them as to the hour of execution, made application to the Government for a suspension, so that the condemned persons might have time to make their testamentary dispositions, for which the time was too short. The Government, which has been auxions all along to temper justice with elemency, suspended the execution until Monday text, so as to give Baron Magnus time to mirive before the execution. The sentence has been prohounced and is irrevorable. All means has been tried to procure the layor of the Government for the condemned, but in vidu. To all such the Government for the condemned, but in vidu. To all such the Government has replied with a simple negative. All efforts are useless to avoid the law, which will be applied without remission. By the leisurely course of the proceedings, and the various concessions made to Maximilian and his associates, the Government has reject to show the world that it has not been urged by passion, but by its conscience, to a soleum duty, however weightly. The death, therefore, of Maximilian, Marimon, and Mexico will be raised to a lofty hight in the chaken, and Mexico will be raised to a lofty hight in the chaken, and Mexico will be raised to a lofty hight in the chaken, and Mexico will be raised to a lofty hight in the

The Guernsey Star publishes the appeal which Vic tor Huge addressed in vain to the President of the Mexican Republic on behalf of the Emperor Maximilian. M

can Republic on behalf of the Emperor Maximilian. M. Hugo says:

"Europe, in 1862, fell upon America. Two moraschics attacked your democracy; one with a prince, the other with an army—the army bringing in the prince. The world then beheld this spectacle—an army the most wars like of Europe, having as its base a fleet as powerful on the sea as the army itself on land, having for its sustenance the whole revenue of France—and well commanded, victorious in Africa. In the Crimea, in Italy, in China, bravely fanathe of its flag, having a profusion of horses, artillery, provisions, munitions, formidable. On the other hand—Junez. On the one side two empires, on the other—a man—a man with a handful of other men. A man hunted from city to city, from hamlet to hamlet, from forest to forest, aimed at by the infamous volleys of councils of war, tracked, hiding in dens of the earth like a wild bast, wandering in the wilderness with a price fixed upon his head, having for generals a few men of desperate fortunes, and for soldiers a few tattered wretches. Without money, without bread, without powder, without cannon, with the bush only for a stronghold. Here usurpation styled legitlmacy, there right styled brigandage, usurpation with helmst on his head, saluted by bishops, and with imperial sword in hand, pushing before it, and drawing after it all the legions of power: Right stood alone and unarmed. You—the embediment of right, you accepted the combat. The battle of One against All lasted three years. Wanting men, you made use of things. The terrible climate sided you; you had your sun for your ally. You had defenders in the impassable lakes, and torrents swarming with alligators, the marshes tecning with fevers, the deadly vegetation, comite price of torrid lands, the sail descrits, the vast unwatered arid sands, where horses die of thirst, and the wide and frowning platean of Anahuac which is impregnable from its nucley. Like Castie, the

—a man—Juares, standing erect, and by the side of that man—Liberty.

"Let the world behold this predigious thing, the Republic holds in its power its assassin—an Emperor. When about to grush him, it perceives that he is a man, it bets him go and says to him: You are of the people, like the otheradepart. This, Juarez, will be your second victory. The first, that over usurpation, was glorious; the second, it spare the usurper, will be subline. Yes, show to those kings whose prisons are crowded, whose scaffolds ate in crusted with blood—to those kings of gibbets, of exiles, of Presidios, of Siberias—to those who have a Poland, it those who have an Ireland, to those who have Havana, to those who have Crete—to those Princes who are obeyed by indges—to those executioners who are obeyed by executioners—to those executioners who are obeyed by death—to those Emperors who Princes who are obeyed by executioners—to those executioners who are obeyed by each—to those Emperors who so lightly cause men to be beheaded—show them how an Emperor's head is spared! High over all the monarchical codes from whence fall throps of blood, spread out the law of light, and in the center of the holiest page of the Supreme Book let there be seen the finger of the Republic fixed on the commandment of God—'Thou shalt not kill.' These four words contain your duty. You will, do that duty. The usurper shall be saved, but the liberator, also could not be saved. Eight years ago, on the 2d of December, 1858, exercising a common right, I raised my voice, in the name of Democracy, and I asked from the United States the life of Jahn Brown. I could not obtain it. To-day I sak of Mexico the life of Maximilian, shall I obtain it Yes: perhaps at this very moment it is already granted. Maximilian will owe his life to Juarez. But, it may be said, what is the punishment! This is the punishment—Maximiliau, live 'by the mercy of the Republic.'"

REQUIEM MASS IN NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.-A solemn requiem mass for New-Orleans, July 9.—A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian was celebrated this morning at 8 o'clock in the Redemptionist (8t. Mary's) Church. The mass was given without invitation by the Reverend Fathers. The interior of the church had a grand and somber look. In the nave, near the chancel rail, was the catafalque draped in heavy folds of black velvet, a death's head, skull and crossbones forming part of the furniture. A hundred wax candles were lighted, and illuminated the sides. All of the foreign Consuls and the Austrian naval officers were in attendance, and occupied the pews immediately along the catafalque.

SANTA ANNA NOT TAKEN FROM AN AMERICAN VESSEL. WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The Mexican Legation has received official information from the Government of the State of Yucatan, to the effect that Gen. Sarta Anna landed at the port of Sisal, at Gen. Perago's invitation, and while there he was arrested. The statement that he was forcibly taken from the Virginia seems therefore to be unfounded.

MILITARY VISITORS AT WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, July 9 .- Gen. Grant came here this orenoon in the steamer Chauncey Vibbard. Immediately on disembarking he proceeded across the river to Garrisons, to the residence of Gov. Fish, where he dined. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock, accompanied by one of his staff, Col. Bideaux, and Gov. Fish, the General recrossed the river and on his arrival again at the Point was driven to Gen. Pitcher's headquarters. A number of interested spectators have reached her from different points along the Hudson, having heard of the coming of Grant. The usual parade of the cadets is to take place at 7 o'clock this evening. After that Gen. Grant will be serenaded and the day's exercises will probably conclude at 9 p. m. with a grand display of fireworks. Major-Gen. Meade and Major-Gen. Barry are registered at Roc's, and it is possible that Gen. Canby has arrived. The activity noticeable among the cadets on the camp-ground and the universe of messengers, in themselves show to the univitated that "something is up." on disembarking he proceeded across the river to Garri

ELECTION OF RAILROAD OFFICERS.

NEW-HAVEN, July 9.—At the annual meeting of the officers of the Shore Line Railway to-day the officers of the Shore Line Railway to-day the officers of the Shore Line Railway to-day the of Board was reflected. S. H. Scranton of Madison, was relievted President and SuperIntendent; S. B. Chittende of New-York, Nec-President, and Wm. T. Bartlett of New-York, Secretary and Treasurer. The carolings is year were \$10,000 in advance of any previous year; the receipts being \$224,678, and the expenditures \$234,514.

SCHENFGIADY, N. Y., July 9.—A match game of billiards was played this evening at Hornig & Wemple's billiard parlor, between Buck Salisbury of Albany and A Valentine of Gloveraville, for \$100, 1,000 up, carons, on a four pocket table, the former winning the game by 210 points.

SAN FRANCISCO, July S.—The wheat crop of California for 1860, It is ascertained, amounted to 12,000,000 bushels. Two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat have been exported during the past harvest year, valued at \$2,000,000.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERIDAN. Gen. Sheridan was invited to attend the laying of the corner-stone of a Soldiers' Monument in Defroit on the Fourth, and returned the following answer:

the Fourth, and returned the following answer:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.
NEW-ORLEANS, June 27, 1867.

Gen. John Romentson, Detroit, Michigan,
General.: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt
of your kind invitation to attend the meeting of the
Michigan Soldiers' Magument Association on the occasion of haying the corner-stone on the 4th of July. I regret that on account of official duties I will be unable to
attend.

attend.

It would give me the greatest pleasure to again meet those with whom I first started to assist in cruishing Rebellion, the officers and soldiers of the Second Michigan Cavalry, also the gallant officers and soldiers whom I had the honor to command up to the surrender of the Rebel armice: but the way with me has not yet closed, and now srevents the gratification of this desired pleasure.

I am Seneral, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Phils. H. SELEMAN, Major General.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 9-Evening.-In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Derby strongly denounced the action of the Mexican Government in putting Maximilian to death, but he made no disclosures as to what measures the Government intends to adopt in

LIVERPOOL, July 9,-Two business firms in this city-Messrs. Bond & Beeber, and Messrs. Meller & Southall-largely engaged in the Brazilian trade, have suspended payment.

London, July 9 .- His Majesty, Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Turkey, has accepted the invitation of the Emperor of Austria to visit him in Vienna. It is accordingly announced that the Sultan will return to Constantinople by way of Vienna, where he will remain for one week the guest of the Emperor

VIENNA. July 9.- His Majesty, the Emperor, has finally decided to visit Paris, and has fixed the period. of his visit during the month of September.

BERLIN, July 9.-Arrangements have been per fected for a conference between the King of Prussia and the Sovereigns of the South-German States, which will take place at an early day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9-Noon.-The steamship City of Cork, Capt. Bridgeman, from New-York June 26, has arrived here, en route to Liverpool. The steamship City of here, on the way to Liverpool. SOUTHAMPTON, July 9-Noon.-The steamship Ham-

nonia, Capt. Ehlers, from New-York June 29, has arrived ere, on the way to Hamburg. HAVRE, July 9.—The steamship Percire, Capt. Duchesne trom New-York June 29, arrived at this port to-day.

LONDONDERRY, July 9 .- The steamship Austrian, from Onebee June 29, arrived here this morning, on the way to

from New-York to London, has been destroyed by fire at sea. The mates, carpenter, and four of the crew, were ost. The captain and all the rest on board were saved. LONDON, July 9—Afternoon.—The steamship Cella Capt. Gleadell, from New-York June 22, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. London, July 9-Noon, --Consols for money, 941. United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 73. Illinois Central Railroad

Shares, 792. Eric Railway Shares, 434. Afternoon-Consols have declined 1, and are now quoted at 944. United States Five-Twenties have advanced t.

and the price now is 734. Illinois Central Railway Shares 792. Eric Railway Shares, 434. Evening—Consols for money, 14; United States Five Twenty bonds, 73; Illinois Central Railway shares, 79;

FRANKPORT, July 9-Evening.-Five-Twenties close

771 for the issue of 1862. LIVERPOOL, July 9-Noon.-Cotton very dull. Esti nated sales to-day 7,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10jd. Middling Orleans, 11d. Breadstuffs dull. Corp. 37/3 Wheat, 13/3 for White California. Gats, 3/9. Barley, 5/ Peas, 39/. Beef, 135/. Pork, 75/. Lard, 47/6. Bacon Cheese, 61/. Ashes, 31/ for Pots. Petroleum Spirits

9d.; Refined, 1/21. Rosin, common, 6/9.; Fine, 12/ Spirits Turpentine, 30 . Tallow, 44/. Cloverseed, 41/. Afternoon.-Cotton unchanged. Corn is deeling Wheat, Oats, and Barley are without change. Beef advanced to 136/, and Bacon to 42/6. Lard declined to 47/3 nd Cheese to 60/6. Pork unchanged. Spirits Petroleum declined to sid. Common Rosin advanced to

Evening.-Cotton very duli; sales to day 7,000 bales Middling Uplands, 10gd.; Middling Uplands, 10 15-16d. Breadstuffs-Corn, 37/3. Wheat, 13/9. Oats, 3/9. Barley, 5/. Peas, 39/6. Provisions-Pork, 75/. Beef, 136/. Bacon. 42/6. Lard, 47/3. Cheese, 60/8. Produce-Pot Ashes, 31/ Petroleum-Spirits, 8id.; Refined, 1/24. LONDON, July 9-Noon.-No. 12 [Dutch Standard Sugar

25/6. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6. Lin seed Oil, £41 10/. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £110. Afternoon.-We have no changes to report in

Pig Iron, 53/. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6. Linseed Oil, £41 10. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £110.

BY STEAMSHIP.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BANQUET TO MR. GARRISON.

A public breakfast in honor of Wm. Lloyd Garrison was held in St. James Hall on Saturday morning.
June 29. A numerous company of ladies and gentlemen were present. The balcoules were thrown open to spectators, and a large number availed themselves of the privilege.

tators, and a large manner privilege.

Mr. John Bright, who was announced to take the chair Mr. John Bright, who was announced by the Duk.

son was held in St. James had you falses and gentlemen were present. The baleonies were thrown open to speed tators, and a large humber availed themselves of the part of the

can which convinced her, and she expressed herself more than ever desirous to adopt him as her son. On the 19th of October she wrote to him, and presented him with an entirely free gift of 222 600, which sam was paid to Mr. Hema the next day. After this he went to Brighton and received letters as from a mother to her son. He then adopted her name in addition to his own, and became, as most people know, Mr. Home-Lyon. The Winter passed, and Mr. Home was taken seriously ill. Advised to go to Malvers, he placed himself under Dr. Gully, and during his stay at the seat of the water cure his "mother" wrote to him kind and affectionate letters; yet, meanwhile to him kind and affectionate letters; yet, meanwhile too ht turns out), she waveconsulting lawyers as to the best means of undoing what she had done. At this point she consults a supposed spiritual medium, a girl of 12 hervous system has been great, and he is now very fil.

The case will, ere long, come before the law courts, and will so doubt be a very remarkable trial. It will be a fight between spiritualists, and must elicit some extraordinary disclosures; for Mrs. Lyon adheres to her belief in spiritualism, and does not charge Mr. Home with frazd, but vows that he has "a familiar spirit."

[Berrow's Worcester Journa].

FRANCE.

This conference again met in Paris June 26, Prince Napoleon presiding for the first time. His imperial highness opened the sitting by expressing the gratification he felt at being called upon by the Emperor to take part in the labors, which might do much to develop international relations. He then particularly dwelt upon the importance of arriving at a practical result, and showed the necessity of acting in a spirit of conciliation, and of sacrificing, if necessary, exclusive ideas and national preferences, so that the success of such a great undertaking might not be compromised. The delegates gave their undivided approval to these sentiments, and afterward passed a resolution respectfully thanking the Emperor for the honor he had done them in appointing Prince Napoleon President of the Conference. A discussion then around upon the various questions connected with the unity, thie, and weight of international money, the proposed international money.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. SICKLES TO SENATOR TRUMBULL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9,-Gen. Sickles has addressed the following letter to Senator Trumbull: CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5, 1867.

My DEAR SIR: I have decided not to begin registration in this District until Congress determines who shall be registered. I trust, therefore, that it will be the pleasure of Congress to extend the time for the completion of tax registration-say October or November. If I proceed now, and diaregard the wishes of the President, my action

new, and disregard the wishes of the President, my action now, and disregard the wishes of the President, my action would be regarded as insurbordination. If I follow his intimations, they would probably be registered not eligible, according to the true interpretation of the acts of Congress. If it is meant that all who have held any office, Federal, State, or municipal, having taken an oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in Rebellion, or given ald or confort, etc., are disfranchised, this should be expressly declared otherwise. If left to construction, it may be held that no other officers are included than those classes enumerated in Article 6 of the Constitution, and that even as to these a full pardon removes the disqualification. If it is meant to exclude lawyers, they should be expressly mentioned, or else described by some classification—as, for example, after the word "office," add, "any leensed calling, or employment, or profession;" otherwise, if the eligibility of lawyers be left to construction, it may be held that a lawyer is not a public officer, although a functionary of a court or other judicial body. In truth we have now in operation two distinct systems of Reconstruction originated by Congress and engrafted upon the President's plan of Reconstruction. The first Congressional plan is expressed in the Howard Constitutional Amendment, leaving suffrage to be regulated by the several States, and imposing upon certain classes of persons disqualifications for office as a punishment for leabellion and a safeguard for the future. That plan having been refused by the Rebel States, Congress passed the Reconstruction action children for office as a punishment for Reconstruction entirely distinct un principle and plan from disqualifications for effice which would have been tu penal and conservative feature of the first plan. Now is seems to use that the true conservative guarantee against reaction is in the addition made to the loyal vote by the enfranchisement of the colored people. That being done the occasion for the disqualification clause ceases. Hence the true solution, I believe, is to declare

Congressional plan of reconstruction. It will enlarge the range of popular choice for the important judicial, Executive, and Legislative Departments of the State Governments, otherwise inconveniently confined to classes, very few of whom are fit to hold office. The people can surely be intrusted to judge and select from those who took part in the Rebellion, the men at once qualified and sincere in their adhesion to the new order of things. Such things being eligible to office, will have motives to identify themselves with reconstruction, and to support the views of the majority. Now more than ever men of ability and experience in public business are needed for the State Governments in the South, and it is truly unfortunate that at such a moment nearly all who know anything of public affairs are disfranchised, and especially those who could fill judicial stations. Tale expended to the inability of the people to put in office those who could and would assure success. It would have been advantageous, perhaps, to have removed many disaffacted persons, especially judges, sheriffs, and magistrates in the execution of the sixth section of the act of March 2, if competent successors could have been found among those who are eligible to office, and I would regard the possession now of a wider field of choice for civil officers as one of the most effective instrumentalities in the execution of the military authority gonferred 2,000 District commanders. As it is, I find myself Prevented, as will the people by and by, from securing for the public service men of aptitude and character, whose repetitures to other practical suggestions, it might be useful if Congress, by one of its Committees, interrogated the commanding officers of the security and the further legislation required.

Very respectfully, D. E. Sickles, The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Chairmau Judiciary Committee, U. S. Senate.

VIRGINIA.

COLORED POLICE APPOINTMENTS IN RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Va., July 9 .- A movement has been in ingurated here to enlarge the present police force by the addition of a number of colored members. The corpo-rate limits of the city were extended over a large section embracing an area of 50 or 60 squares, hitherto in the county of Henrico, by the last Legislature. This will cause an additional police force, and by direction of leading officials and others here, the names of some 20 intelligent and active colored men, some of whom served in the Union Army, have been curelled as candidates for the new positions. The present members of the force will be entirely averse to this proceeding, and it is possi ble that many may resign because of objections to serve with colored men. This will, however, create fresh va-canoles, and cause the appointment of other colored men until the matter becomes settled.

MEETING OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9 .- The annual meeting of the encampment of the Grand Array of the Republic of this department was held in this city last evening. Col. H. C. Warmoth was elected Grand Commander, and Major F. E. Dumis, lately enfranchised, Senior Vice-Grand Commander. The following resolution was unanimously

Resolved:

Resolved, That in Major-Gen. Sheridan we have a true soldier, a capable commander, and a generous and pairible citizen, and we commend him to the country and pledge ourselves to support and maintain him is all his efforts to reconstruct Louisiana in harmony with the loyal States of the Union.

Gen. Mower has peremptorily stopped a suit in Justice of Country Cou

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, July 9.- The Mayor of Nashville had an interview to-day with Col. Duncan, Commander of the Post, touching the riotous conduct of the negro military Post, loueding the riotous conduct of the negro military company sent to Franklin by the State authorities before their departure from this place. Col. Duncan agreed with the Mayor that it was reprehensible, and declared that they ought to have been arrested. He also said he had demanded of State Inspector Gen. Hunt his reason for sending said troops to Franklin, after he had sent there antificient force of regular troops to preserve peace, and announced that he would protect the people, and would not permit any interference with his authority by the State militia.

REGISTRATION.

RICHWOND, July 2. The colored majority on the registration lists to-day is 250. Accounts from the south-western parts of the State, and Valley show a majority for the whites. The registration has closed in Alexandria, and the colored majorities in the several wards are as follows: First Ward, 100; Second Ward, 41; Third Ward, 80; Fourth Ward, 160, Total colored majority over wares, 596.

THE SHRRATT TRIAL THE SURRATT TRIAL.

URTHER TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE-ATTEMPT TO INVALIDATE THE TESTIMONY OF MR. LEE AND

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed to-day in the Criminal Court, Judge -Fisher presiding, and the examination of witnesses for the defense was continued. R. K. Eastman, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley—

I never saw the ladies of the Surratt Inmity; never saw the prisoner at the bar.

Oross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I did not know the Misses Hale personally; know them to see these; one was a fittle tailer and larger than the other; both had dark hair; never particularly observed their eyes.

By Mr. Carrington—Never remember seeing Booth occupying this box more than twice with ladies; don't know who the Indies were on the other occasion.

Question by Mr. Pierrepont—During the Rebellion what side did you take? Mr. Bradley objected.

Mr. Pierrepont said they had a right to ask the question to find out the animus of the witness and to show what side he took, whether for the nation or against it.

Judge Fisher asked if it was proposed to ask the witness as to his political opinions, or as to which side he took during the war.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was the latter.

Judge Fisher said the question could be asked, but the witness was at liberty to answer on not, as he pleased. Witness was at liberty to answer on not, as he pleased. Witness was at liberty to answer the question. The witness then loft the stand, and was called to Mr. Merrick's seat, and after consultation Mr. Merrick aid the witness would answer the question.

Mr. Pierrepont declined to have the witness answer.

Mr. Pierrepont said the editined to have the witness would asked the question when on the stand. He had been disuissed, and could not now be called back.

William Dixon, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick—Am Chief-Engineer of the Government Fire Department here, and was so in 1865; on the night of April 14, at 9 o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck, and I rode out to H-st., and it was then very dark; at 11 o'clock I received orders to keep the ongines ready, for it was feared that arson would be perpetrated; the messenger who gave me that order informed me of the assassination; I went to the War Department, and it was then very dark; it was so dark that the engine came near running into a wagon. By Mr. Pierrepont.—There was no moon up when I wen

next house.

Hy Mr. Merrick—I know I went to bed at 11 o'clock, be By Mr. Merrick—I know I went to bed at 11 o'clock, because my wife called me in having it was 11 o'clock, and I told her I would do so when I finished my eigar.

James Lamb sworn and examined by Mr. Brailley—Am a scenic artist, and was engaged in my profession in Ford's Theater in 1865; on April 14, 1865. I was in the painting-room of the theates from 9 o'clock, a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m.; the painting-room is in the rear part of the theater, and it commands a full view of the stage and a portion of the orchestra; on that day I was assisted by a black boy, who assisted me during the day, and in the evening he assisted in raising the curtain; on April 18 there was a rehearabl lasting from 10 a. m. 1012 p. m., and the curtain was up all the time.

By Mr. Pierrepoint—I am English by birth, and have lived in this country 28 years; I took no part in this late struggle.

lived in this country 28 years; I took no part in this late struggle.

Did you express any sympathy with the Rebellion during the late ward.

Mr. Merrick objected that the question was not proper in the case. The prisoner was indicted for murder and not for treason, and it can't affect the issue.

Judge Fishel gird the question could be put, but the witness could answel or 205, as he saw proper.

Witness—I have 'expressed 'sympathy with the Rebel site; I have expressed sympathy with the Rebel butchered on both sides; I am a peace man; I think the Rebellion ought not to have been put down by arms, for I think it might have been arranged some other way; I was at the theater from 2 a. m. until 6 p. m.; I was painting that day a scene from "Enoch Arden," a play which Mr. Ford intended to bring out; the painting absorbed my mind, other portions did not so absorb my mind; the scene was placed against the wall.

mind; some parts of the painting absorbed by mind, other portions did not so absorb my mind; the scene was placed against the wall.

By Mr. Bradley—My sympathy did not lead me to wish the overthrow of the United States; if the curtain had been let down, I would have known it, as it made a good deal of noise; the curtain could not have been let down without my knowing it.

By Mr. Pierrepont—The lewering of the curtain would have made an unsual noise, and it would have attracted my attention; the boxes do not receive their light from the boxes.

have made an unsual noise, and if would have attracted my attention; the boxes do not receive their light from the boxes.

Licul. Chas. M. Skippen secons—Witness is a Licutenant of Police; in 1868 was Sergesant of Police; witness's precinct was then in the Second Ward; there was no cyster house on the south side of F-st., between Ninth and Tenth-sts; there was an eating saloon in the square kept by Gilbert; he might have served cystors; the "Toutine" is in D-st., between Ninth and Tenth.

Win. A. Bost steorn—Witness resides at No. 439 Four-teenth-st.; knows John Lee; never heard his reputation for truth and veracity questioned until after he testified at this trial; Lee fold wilness that he did not know John H. Surratt.

Mr. Carrington objected to the witness proceeding, on the ground that the foundation to contradict Lee had not been laid. Lee had not been questioned as to the conversation.

The Court austained the objection, and directed the evidence already given by Mr. Boss as to the conversation with Lee to be stricken out.

Mr. Bradley asked to have Lee recalled as to this conversation. It was a question of discretion with the Court, and the motion was addressed to the Court as one of judicial discretion.

The Court refusel the motion, as it would open the door to ondless discussion and multiply testimony to such an extent that there would be no telling when the case would be terminated. The Court stated that he had received a note from James B. Ford, who testified yesterday, wishing to explain an answer made by him.

Mr. Ford was placed on the stand, and said he was always a loyal man and in sympathy with the North during the Rebellion.

Et Mr. Pierrepoul—Witness did not say this before, because he did not think it had any bearing on the case.

telegram addressed to Jacob W. Vanderpool by any official in this city! Witness—I have a telegram addressed to—

Mr. Pierrepont—Don't read it, Sir. [The telegram was here handed to the counsel.] Mr. Pierrepont objected to the telegram being read.

Mr. Merriek said that Vanderpool had testified that he came on here voluntarily and without being summoned. The testimony of Vanderpool was then read by Mr. Merriek, in which that witness had testified that he came on to the trial without being summoned, after hearing that the trial was in progress.

The Court dee died that if any question was put to the witness calling his attention to being summoned by Mr. Cranston, or any other of the counsel for the prosecution, then the defense could contradict Vanderpool in this way. The evidence was inadmissible. The telegram is as follows:

Jens. 20, 1857.

The W. Vanderpool. core of Charnery Scharsens, Albertessellows, No. 24 Broadens, New York: Come on innecliately; shall be paid.

Note.—it is understood in connection with this telegram that the District-Attorney for District of Columbis.

Note.—it is understood in connection with this telegram that the District-Attorney for District of Columbis.

Note.—it is understood in connection with this telegram that the District-Attorney for District of Columbis.

Note.—it is understood in connection with this telegram that the District-Attorney in mediately; telegraphed him (Vanderpool) to come con but held out no farther inducements to him as to pay other than that allowed withesses by law.

The Court here took a recess.

On re-assembling, S. W. Oven was called and seem—witness resides at No. 212 Pennsylvania ave.; have resided in this city thirty years; witness knows John Lee; have heard a great many people say he was not a truthful man before and since this trial; witness would not like to take his deeds) oath in a case where he was interested.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness heart the man John Lee;

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

he was a policeman, a detective, when witness first knew he was a policeman, a detective, when witness first knew him; afterward a police magistrate; he might tell the truth in a case he was not interested in; if witness was a jurar he would not believe his testimony; witness has not him often; can't remember the name of any man whom witness has heard say he wouldn't believe him on

The Witness—I have only heard a few persons speak of him before thic trial:

Mr. Merrick heff asked the witness what he had heard said of Lee sluce this trial began.

Mr. Carrisyton—We object to the question, of course.

Mr. Morrick said he desired to ascertain whether what had been said of Lee had grown out of his testimony his base or not.

Judge Fisher said he desired to hear no argument on the point; he did not intend to allow the chafateer of any man to be damned or sanctified by any rumore that might have grown out of the testimony he might have given in any case.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness was summoned about 12 o'clock to-day, and never said to anyhody what witness could testify to.

Col. Jas. R. O'Bierne sworn.—Resides in this city; is Bog-sister of Willis during the war was an officer in the army till January, 1865; witness was Provost-Marshal of the District, and had charge of the enrollment here from January, 1865, about six months; knows John Lee; he was witness's chief detective from the time witness tooke charge of the office till within a few months of the time it was closed; witness was directed to employ himself and force in detecting the assassins of the President; Lee left witness's service some few months prior to the time witness's service some few months prior to the time witness's service some few months prior to the time witness's service some few months prior to the time witness's service some few months prior to the sime witness's service some few months prior to the sime witness's service some few months prior to the sime witness's service some few months prior to the sime witness's service some few months prior to the sime witness's service some few months prior to the sime witness's service some few months prior to the sime witness's service of the Government by witness; his reputation for truth and veracity was bad.

Samuel R. Brown sworn.—Witness resides corner of Twentieth-st. and Pennsylvania-ave.; was connected with Col. O'Bierne in the Provet Marshal's ofhoc; knew Lee his reputation for truth and veracity was bad; witness would take his statements with many grains of allowance.

Mr. Merrick now proposed to offer in evidence the record of the trial and conviction of Cleaver in this Court.

Mr. Carrington objected to the admissability of the evidence, he record of a trial where a man was convicted but not sen, tenced, and where a new trial had been granted?

Mr. Perrepond.—Pop can't offer a part of the record.

The discussion was here waived, and Mr. Merrick states that he should have to ask the indulgence of the Court is right arm at this point

the prosecution to proceed the property of enspending for to-day, as Mr. Bradley appeared to be suffering from indisposition; and therefore, at 2 p. m., ordered a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FIGHT BETWEEN SEWARD AND FOGARTY NEAR

CLEVELAND, July 9.-A month ago the sporting CLEVELAND, July 9.—A month ago the sporting traternity hereabout looked forward to to-day with considerable interest as likely to constitute an epoch in the history of the prize-ring in this locality. A fight between Jim Elliott and Chua. Gallagher having been arranged to take place at this date, to be immediately followed by a turn up between two light weight aspirants for pugilistic turn up between two light weight aspirants for puglishonors. Edward Seward and Dan Fegarty. former having however, having been declared in consequence of the sickness of Galiagher, the admit of these brutal exhibitions had to content themselven with the latter. This came of this morning at Bis River, in this State, at a point on Lake Erie miles from this city. The stakes were \$200 a st Eleven rounds were fought, lasting 3s minutes. Seward and matters all his own way throughout the etest, but in a moment of indiscretion he dealt opponent a foul blow and lost the fight. Fegarty show no points as a puglist, and received very severe push ment, while Seward was unscathed. On the return 5s ard was arrested by the authorities of the County which the fight occurred and fined \$20. Fegarty we would have received similar treatment could be been found.

IN BROOME-ST. At 111 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the one-story frame stable in the rear of No. 379.Broome-st. Of four horses in the building, three were got out in fety, and one was burned. The building was owned by with scheel. Loss \$200; not insured. The adjoining threstory frame building, in the rear of No. 381, is owned by Anthony Eichoff, and was damaged to the extent of \$300. Insured. It was occupied by a number of poor families. Who lost in the aggregate about \$300 on furniture. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

CHICAGO, July 9.—P. II. Brown & Co.'s planing mill, at the corner of Franklin and Van Buren-sis, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, from \$15,000 to \$20,000, which is insured.

Boston, July 2, At 6 o'clock to-night, Prof. King ascended from the Common in his new mammoth balloon "Hyperion." He was a companied by seven other gentlemen, Several thousand people witnessed the ascension, which was a very successful one.

A case of love and faudamum has train in Jersey City. George Newkirk became Jealous inamorata Cutharine Coombs, and forsook her. Cat procured three onnees of laudanum, and visita lover first, upbraided him, and then drank the The result was Cutharine's sickness from the over and the issuing of warrants by the lover and his the former for threads on his life, the latter for a later to the peace on his premises.

A case of love and laudanum has transpired